

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 10.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Austria-Hungary's industry and commerce have been brought to a sudden standstill by the war. Exports have ceased; manufacturing, with few exceptions, have been shut down and merchants and storekeepers are without customers. The army has absorbed the great majority of the workers, and of the remainder many thousands have joined the ranks of the unemployed.

Agricultural interests are in a somewhat better position, with prices of corn and cattle steadily advancing. Although the majority of farm laborers have been called to the war, the harvest for the most part had been gathered before they left. But the land proprietors and peasant farmers are now confronted with the difficulty of finding labor for the autumn field-work and sowing, which cannot all be done by the women and the few old men left at home.

Finding the ordinary moratorium insufficient to protect the business and financial interests of the monarchy, the government has been forced to resort to other expedients to prevent total collapse of the industrial and mercantile fabric. War credit banks and loan institutions have been founded to finance necessitous business enterprises, and a system of official supervision of insolvent firms has been inaugurated to prevent an overwhelming number of bankruptcies.

The first of the war credit banks is being opened in Vienna, with a capital of \$1,200,000 divided into shares of \$200. The purpose of this bank is to lend money to manufacturers and merchants to enable them to meet current obligations in bills and acceptances and other commercial paper falling due, and its operations are limited to Vienna and Lower Austria.

For smaller manufacturers and the middle classes of merchants and traders a chain of local institutions is being organized under the administration of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the state bank of the monarchy. These loan banks will issue non-interest bearing treasury bills which will be legal tender in all public offices, and also in the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and in general for all payments not specifically required to be made in currency. Their chief object is to tide business houses over the war by granting loans on merchandise and inland commercial paper.

In cases where a business house is temporarily insolvent a special provisional system of official supervision has been instituted to enable the business to be continued. On the application of either the trader or his creditors, the courts are empowered to appoint experts to act as guardians or trustees, to superintend the carrying on of the business in the general interest of the creditors so as to prevent unnecessary bankruptcies.

The greatest commercial interests in the country have already been forced to appeal to the state for aid. The sugar industry has been especially hard hit and it is expected that the refineries will take up nearly one-half of the issue of the loan banks. They have lost for the time their best foreign customers—Great Britain and India—and now they are at their wits' end to know how to dispose of the enormous stocks suddenly accumulating on their hands.

The great textile industries in Moravia and Bohemia are in not much better position. With the bulk of their operatives in the army they have had to shut down many of their factories, and those which are still running are finding difficulty in procuring raw material. Efforts are being made to procure cotton direct from America through Italy.

QUARTER CENTURY OF FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS

It was twenty-five years ago today that the free delivery of letters was extended to all towns in the United States having five thousand population or over. This completed the extension of free delivery of letters paying ten cents postage which began on that date. The free delivery of letters was, however, begun in the larger cities in 1863 during the Civil War. It was then made necessary by the fact that the people in the cities crowded the postoffices to hear from the front. In large cities like New York, Philadelphia and Boston the increased mail of war almost swamped the postoffice department and made free delivery an absolute necessity. But in 1864 there were only 685 letter carriers in all the cities of the United States. In 1889 when free delivery was extended to smaller towns citizens in towns of 25,000 population had to send to the postoffice for their mail. The most urgent letter could not be delivered by post a single moment ahead of the least important and a vast majority of the two-thirds of the population of the country living in the rural districts had to travel on an average of from five to ten miles for mail and in many of these districts mail was delivered at the postoffice only once a week.

Today in almost every town and city the mail is delivered at office, shop or residence from once to ten times daily except Sunday by an army of 30,000 letter carriers and another army of nearly 45,000 rural carriers serve country communities from Florida to Canada and from Maine to California. An army of more than 75,000 men are employed by more than 60,000 postoffices to serve the American people and with the exception of its hamlets and small villages where every resident is convenient to the postoffice everybody receives his mail by free delivery. In 1897 the rural free delivery was established with forty-four routes. For a year or two it was purely an experiment for the expenses were far in excess of the receipts and even today rural free delivery does not pay the postoffice department but it has become such an absolute necessity to the farmer that he has compelled the government to make it permanent and the whole country is well satisfied to be taxed for the deficit. For rural free delivery has not only increased the attractiveness of rural life but it has greatly augmented the business of the country with the city and contributed to the general prosperity.

KEEP THE ROADS IN SHAPE

With the extension of good road building throughout this country, comes the necessity for a comprehensive method of upkeep. We fear that we are not as far advanced as the importance of this subject demands, and we trust our county authorities will not delay to adopt the method which the experience of other sections has shown to be the best.

It is not good business to permit a new road to go all to pieces before it receives the care of maintenance. True it is here as in other relations that a stitch in time saves nine. The extension of improved roads gives such pleasure to tourists as well as to the regular users that their continuance in good condition is of general interest.

A NAVAL BIRTHDAY

One hundred and thirty-three years ago today the "America," the 74-gun line-of-battle ship was launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This was known as the first American man-of-war. If the word dreadnought had then been in use the America would have been its nation's first dreadnought. It was in that day a most formidable battleship and was built under the direction of Paul Jones, the most famous naval hero of the Revolution, and it was built for Jones to drive the British from American waters. When Jones returned to Philadelphia in February, 1781, from Europe after his battle on the Bon Homme Richard with the Seraphis, Congress tendered him a vote of thanks. For months thereafter he spent his time designing and working out the details of his new ship in the hurry to get it to sea. But it took time then as well as now to build a battleship and before the America could be finished the war ended. Congress then presented the America to France for the 74-gun French ship "Magnifique" destroyed in the harbor of Boston. Jones then joined the Russian navy and the first line-of-battle ship of the United States ever built never had the opportunity to show its fighting power under the American flag and with an American crew.

Today the giant super-dreadnought "Pennsylvania" is to the battleship "Connecticut" as the gunship America was to the Bon Homme Richard, in which Paul Jones first made the American navy a power on the sea. When the Bon Homme Richard defeated the Serapis the American nation numbered less than 3,000,000 people. Today America has more than thirty-three times that number of people but it has a navy more than ten thousand times as strong as its little navy at its best in the Revolution. One of our smallest gun boats could sink the whole fleet of brigs and schooners of 1776 and perhaps whip the entire British navy of that day. A battleship like the Pennsylvania could whip all the navies of the world in the days of our Revolution and this statement would probably hold good until the iron clad came into full possession of the sea. The Pennsylvania cost to build and equip over \$14,000,000, money enough to build all the wooden warships of the world in 1776. An hour's broadside from the Pennsylvania would cost the government more than the building of the first battleship America did.

THE PASSING HOUR

One of the recent war despatches from London sounds like a society note. It says that a visit is expected from a number of the Zeppelins and that every effort will be made to induce them to remain permanently.

So long as the treasury is empty and will remain so for the rest of the year, why should Supervisor Wolter want to keep the scale of pay for laborers down to a measly two dollars a day. He could fix the wage at five dollars without costing the city any more.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.

(Island Produce Only)

November 6, 1914.

BUTTER

BUTTER—Small demand for fancy Island and Glenwood Creamery. Good demand for tub butter. California Extra quoted for comparison.

EGGS

EGGS—Island eggs are still scarce and the demand great.
Fresh Island, per doz.....\$.60
California Ranch, per case, 30 doz.....\$ 13.00
Duck eggs, in demand, doz.....\$.35

POULTRY

POULTRY—Demand increasing for all kinds of poultry in good condition.

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, String, green, lb.....\$.03
Beans, String, Wax, lb.....\$.03
Beans, dry.....\$.03
Maui Red, per cwt.....\$ 4.00
Calico, per cwt.....\$ 3.00 to \$3.25
Dry Peas, per cwt.....\$ 3.25
Beets, per doz. bunches.....\$.30
Cabbage, per lb.....\$.02 1/2 to .03
Beans, Lima, in pod, lb.....\$.02 1/2
Carrots, per doz. bunches.....\$.30
Corn, Sweet, per 100 ears.....\$ 1.75 to \$2.00
Green Peas, lb.....\$.08 to .10
Peanuts, large, lb.....\$.06
Peanuts, small, lb.....\$.07
Onions, Island (none in market.)
Onions, California, cwt.....\$ 1.00 to \$1.25
Green Peppers, Bell, lb.....\$.04 to .05
Green Peppers, Chile, lb.....\$.03 to .04

Poor stock a drag on the market. Persons having stock to put on the market during the holidays should begin to fatten them now. Producers intending to ship for Thanksgiving should let us know beforehand.
Young Roosters, per lb.....\$.32 1/2
Broilers, 2 to 3 lbs., per lb.....\$.35
Hens, good condition, per lb.....\$.35
Turkeys, per lb.....\$.30 to \$3.25
Ducks, Pekin, lb.....\$.30
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.....\$.30
Ducks, Fawn, lb.....\$.30
Geese, lb.....\$.20
Squabs, each.....\$.30 to \$3.00

Potatoes, Island, Irish (none in the market.)
Potatoes, California, cwt.....\$ 1.40 to \$1.50
Pumpkins, lb.....\$.01 to .01 1/2
Rhubarb, per lb. (none on the market.)
Strawberries, native varieties, per cwt. (market overstocked).....\$.50 to \$1.00
Taro, wet land variety, cwt.....\$ 1.25
Tomatoes, lb.....\$.03 to .04
VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE—There is good demand for rhubarb, sweet corn, Maui red beans, dry peas, green peas, peanuts, etc. Receipts light. Sweet potatoes moving slowly at low prices. Do not ship.

FRUITS

Alligator Pears, doz.....\$.60 to \$1.00
Bananas, Chinese, bunch.....\$.25 to .35
Bananas, Cooking, bunch.....\$.75 to \$1.00
Breadfruit, doz.....\$.40 to .60
Figs, per 100.....\$.75
Grapes, Isabella, lb.....\$.08 to .10
Oranges, Hawaiian, 100.....\$ 1.00 to \$1.50
Limes, per 100.....\$.75 to \$1.00
Pineapples, doz.....\$.40 to .60

Strawberries (none in market.)
Watermelons (none in market.)
Pohua, lb.....\$.10
Papaya, lb.....\$.02
FRUITS—Hawaiian oranges are arriving in large quantities. These are particularly good. Kaula limes are coming from Molokai in large quantities. Papayas getting scarce; demand good.

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK—Beef, cattle and sheep dressed, and paid for by dressed weight, are not bought at live weights. They Hogs, up to 150 lbs.....\$ 13 1/2 to \$14
are taken by the meat companies. Hogs, 150 lbs. and over.....\$ 12 to \$13

DRESSED MEATS

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef and veal in demand. Shipments to arrive from Australia shortly will relieve the market a little and prices may drop.
Beef, lb.....\$ 11 to \$12

HIDES, Wet Salted

HIDES, Wet Salted—The market for Steers, No. 2, lb.....\$.13
hides in San Francisco is dull and the Kips, lb.....\$.13 1/2
price is still down. Sheepskins, lb.....\$.10 to .20
Steers, No. 1, lb.....\$.13 1/2 to \$1.00
Goatskins, white.....\$.10

FEED

FEED—The following quotations are offered, f. o. b. Honolulu:
Corn, small yellow, ton.....\$ 37.00 to \$42.00
Corn, large yellow, ton.....\$ 32.00 to \$40.00
Barley, ton.....\$ 28.50 to \$36.00
Bran, ton.....\$ 31.00 to \$32.00
Oats, ton.....\$ 35.00 to \$36.00

MARKETING DIVISION NOTES

The sales for the week totaled \$798.49 from fifty-three consignments, consisting of the following: 66 doz. eggs, 28 doz. duck eggs, 61 chickens, 15 ducks, 37 turkeys, 4125 lbs. beef, 2 hides, 22 pigs, 138 lbs. butter, 20 bags potatoes, 35 lbs. rice, 46 bags beans, 260 bags corn, 774 lbs. papayas, 129 lbs. pohua, 75 lbs. onions, 22 grape fruits, 7 bunches bananas, 6 crates limes, 359 pineapples, 56 breadfruits, 20 lbs. beets, 17 lbs. oranges.

During the month of October sixty-one new consignors were added to our list, making a total of 367 on our books.

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may need to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of this Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1387. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address U. S. E. S. A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

ADDITIONAL WIRELESS

(Continued From Page One)

CRUISER GLASGOW SIGHTED

SANTIAGO, Chile, November 10.—(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)—The British cruiser Glasgow, which had taken part in the recent naval engagement off Coronel, and the transport Otranto, were reported as having passed the Delagada Point light, Strait of Magellan, bound for the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic.

British Warships Head For Panama

NEW YORK, November 9.—(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)—The steamer Suriname reported today that she sighted seven British warships, apparently dreadnoughts, on Friday off the Bahama Islands, headed for Panama at full speed.

DEWET WHIPS OLD COMRADE

LONDON, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Reuter's dispatches from Pretoria say that the rebel General Dewet has dispersed a small government commando under General Cronje at Dornberg. The rebel general lost his son, who was killed in the action.

The government is sending reinforcements to General Cronje. Dispatches from Capetown say that the Union forces under General Lammers defeated and dispersed the rebels under the leadership of General Beyers at the Vet River, southeast of Bloemhof on the eighth instant.

The rebels lost nine killed, eleven wounded, and 364 prisoners.

JAPANESE WILLOFFER TROOPS

TOKIO, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Since the Germans surrendered Tsingtau the question of sending Japanese troops to Europe has been attracting increased attention. The militarists approve of the plan.

Mikado Praises Tsingtau Captors

TOKIO, November 9.—(Special Cable to the Nippon Jiji)—Japanese commissioners, Brig. Gen. Yamanashi, representing the army, and Commander Takahashi, representing the navy, met today with the former German commander of Tsingtau and his aides at the Moltke barracks, Tsingtau, this morning to discuss terms regarding the recent German surrender of the naval base.

The conference lasted about five hours, coming to a close at 7:50 o'clock this evening. According to the terms of the treaty, all of Tsingtau, and the fortifications, will be turned over to the Japanese government at ten o'clock on the morning of November 10.

The 2300 German officers and men in Tsingtau are being held as prisoners of war by the Japanese.

The Japanese casualties at the siege of Tsingtau since November 6 include fourteen officers killed and wounded, and 426 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded.

Emperor Yoshihito today issued an imperial edict praising the bravery and work of the Japanese soldiers and sailors during the siege of Tsingtau. A like edict has been issued by the emperor praising the work of the British on both land and sea.

MINE SINKS SWEDISH SHIP

LONDON, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Swedish steamer Atle was sunk by a mine in the North Sea yesterday. Six members of her crew were drowned.

SERB TRENCHES CAPTURED

LONDON, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Official announcements from Berlin by Marconi Wireless report that the Austrians have captured the Serbian trenches on the Krapina plain, and that Kostajnik has been taken by the Austrians.

POWERS ORDER SUBMARINE

BOSTON, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Fore River Ship Building Company has received an order for the immediate construction of twenty submarines, which are to be built in sections suitable for shipping. The officials of the company refused to give any information as to the Power for which the under-water ships are intended.

HORSE TRANSPORT ON FIRE

NEW YORK, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Chilean steamer Rembrandt, under charter to carry horses to France for the use of the French army, caught fire when two hundred miles off Cape Henry yesterday. The crew fought the flames, finally getting them under control last night. The steamer is now returning to Norfolk for repairs. She has eight hundred horses aboard.

MANAGER BALLENTYNE TO ADDRESS AD CLUB ON STREET RAILWAYS

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Rapid Transit and Land Company, will address the members of the Ad Club at tomorrow's luncheon on the subject of street railways in Honolulu. The long experience of Mr. Ballentyne as the head of the local tram company makes him better qualified to talk on this subject, from most any angle one may wish, than perhaps any one else in the city.

DEADLINE FOR VEHICLE DRIVERS AT THE DOCKS

Harbormaster Foster has established a deadline at the entrances of Piers 4 and 7 and woe unto the luckless jobber or chauffeur who oversteps that line and importunes arriving passengers as they disembark.

On the arrival of the Chiyo Maru yesterday morning the first tryout of this deadline was made and it worked to perfection. Passengers had free egress from the wharf and were not jostled and hauled about by rival drivers, as has been the case at these wharves for many months.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS \$14,000 FOR BELGIANS

After four days' effort the finance committee of the local chamber of commerce was in possession late yesterday of \$14,000, donated for the relief of the Belgian refugees.

The splendid support which this committee is receiving lends to the belief that the estimate that \$25,000 would be contributed within a week will very likely be realized, and possibly a great deal more than that sum be in the hands of the committee when the time comes to send the money forward.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce, from where the request came for the cooperation of the local body, has had remarkable success, \$90,000 being subscribed at a great mass meeting for the Belgian relief fund.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Remon, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CALIFORNIA BARS DISEASED CATTLE

Scarcity of Beef and Effects of War Increase Cost of Living

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Governor Johnson has issued a proclamation quarantining California against cattle infected with the foot-and-mouth disease, now epidemic in eleven States.

This quarantine precludes the entry of cattle from the East or Middle West. Since the European war began the cost of living has gone up twelve and one-half per cent.

Infection From Canada. WASHINGTON, November 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—As a result of the outbreak of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease in the Chicago stockyards and its traveling back to shipments of cattle across the Canadian line, all livestock from Canada to the United States is quarantined. The disease is widely scattered. New outbreaks in several cities are constantly being reported. Twelve States are already quarantined.

For the first time in its history Chicago is importing dressed meats.

ELKS MAY EXHIBIT HANS AT LAVA TRAIL

"Best People on Earth" Plan to Land Boa Constrictor for Carnival

Hans may figure in the limelight again. That peace-loving boa constrictor, twenty-two feet from head to tail, mascot on the refugee Holstein, cannot keep out of print.

The crew on the Holstein want to lend Hans to the Elks as one of their side-show attractions at the Lava Trail, as their fiesta and carnival will be known, which will be given on the grounds of the Seaside Hotel December 5.

For a "very considerable" sum the crew offers to pack Hans, bag and baggage, to the Lava Trail and let him be a side-show attraction; but the authorities at the agriculture and forestry bureau are not in favor of the plan, and they state there are very good reasons why Hans should remain aboard the Holstein, whether or not he is fully appreciated there.

Yet they have spoken against the ambitions of Hans without knowing his drag. He has a drag "from here to Sunday" and the Elks say he will be at the Lava Trail, whether the officials want him there or not.

Hans' drag is traced through the membership of the Elks' club. Governor Pinkham is an Elk, and consequently is expected to swing the big stick for the gentle boa constrictor. Col. Charles J. McCarthy, territorial treasurer, is likewise an Elk, and is counted on to do his part to get Hans off the Holstein.

J. N. S. Williams, public utility commissioner, is an Elk; Arthur M. Brown, deputy city attorney; Harry Lake, detective in the county attorney's office; Chief Justice Alex. Robertson, Collector of Port Franklin, Judge Robinson, Auditor Fisher, Bishop Restarick, Robert W. Breckons, Robert W. Shingle, Harry Murray, R. J. Taylor, chief inspector of customs; William F. Farnell, liquor inspector—all are Elks and all are expected to join together to make up the "pull" that is calculated to "drag" sweet Hans off the Holstein.

At the Elks' club last night nothing but confidence was expressed as to the success of their efforts. If necessary, Frank Thompson, former exalted ruler of the club, has agreed to act as the attorney for Hans.

GOVERNOR SIGNS FOURTEEN LAND PATENTS

Governor Pinkham, yesterday, signed fourteen land patent grants, under which the Territory finally disposed of 129.93 acres of government land in fourteen parcels to as many homesteaders, the total received in payment for the land amounting to \$1812.93, or a little less than fourteen dollars an acre, average per acre. One of the patents, however, was an exchange one, the Territory receiving another piece of land in lieu of that which it disposed of. The fourteen transactions were as follows:

Land Patent 6236, A. H. R. Vieira, lot 2A, block 11, Auwaialima, Honolulu, 2505 square feet, for \$125.25.
Kihala Homesteads, North Hilo, Hawaii—Patent 6247, Elias Kaaka Kai, lot 2, 8.3 acres, \$242.40; Patent 6248, John Kaawili Kalamau, lot 4, 10.32 acres, \$309.60; Patent 6249, Annie Ika Simmons, lot 28, 12.20 acres, \$366; Patent 6240, Louisa da Silva Passos, lot 31, 10 acres, \$300; Patent 6241, James Mattoon, Sr., lot 32, 9.49 acres, \$284.70.
Kikula-Kokea, Puna, Hawaii—Patent 6242, Helenau Kanaka Ehu, lot 23, 22.11 acres, \$66.33.
Olan, Hawaii—Patent 6245, Kainoa Jaques, lot 73, Olan Reservation, 10.10 acres, \$25.25; Patent 6244, Elizabeth Lee, lot 22, Olan Summer, Lots, 2.12 acres, exchange.
Kalaheo, Kauai—Patent 6243, Carrie in Camara, lot 120, 5.53 acres, \$17.50; Patent 6246, Manuel Vieira, lot 12, 5.48 acres, \$15.70; Patent 6247, Mary Ann Santos, lot 51, 5.33 acres, \$26.65; Patent 6248, \$23.95 and Patent 6249, Albina Braz, lot 102, 5.40 acres, \$15.50.